

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 6--NO. 8.

MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

PRICE ONE CENT.

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe the BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemist will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, no perfect, or nearly perfect, satisfactory iron combination had ever been found.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the stomach, or produce constipation--all other iron medicines do. **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia--for all these ailments iron is prescribed daily.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS however, does not cure a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by one the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active, in women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember, Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. Physicians and Druggists recommend it. The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Godney, 139 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life,

and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

and the inconvenience is soon forgotten."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

OHIO STEAM DENTAL CO.

Established 1865. 47 WEST SEVENTH ST. CINCINNATI, O.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain by using Fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth made of the best quality and workmanship finish, with guaranteed fit.

L. ROBERTSON, D.D.S., Principal, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 47 WEST SEVENTH STREET, (formerly 271 Walnut and 6th and 7th). Office open at all hours.

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Nitrous-Oxide Gas administered. Office Corner Second and Sutton streets, Zweigart's Block.

OUR GOVERNMENT BONDS.

DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

A Few Opinions by Mr. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency--A Hint to the Bankers to Provide for the Future--The Premium on Four Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.--Mr. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, while discussing the question of National bank circulation, says: "Banks now holding three per cent. bonds, and newly organized National banking associations, are forced in the market as purchasers of the four per cent. or four and a half per cent. bonds, and this constant demand, in connection with the prospective scarcity, sustains and tends still further to elevate the premium on these bonds."

"As the time approaches for the payment of the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, it is reasonable to expect a still greater demand for the 4 per cent., and it is a question of serious importance whether the banks can afford to hold or to buy 4 per cent. bonds after 1890. In the present age all business men try to anticipate future conditions, and to provide well in advance against foreseen contingencies, hence it is to be expected that the banks will not wait until the approach of 1890, to stop their policy with reference to the continued holding of high priced bonds."

"For this reason it is not too early now to consider what legislation may be proper to remove this element of future uncertainty from the National banking system, and looking to the possible consideration of this subject by congress, I respectfully submit the following statement of the question as it appears from the point of view of a specially occupied by the comptroller of the currency. The fundamental postulates underlying every banking system established by law, whatever may be its form, must necessarily be:

"First--That the banks promote the general welfare of the community, and secondly, that the particular system established by law is the best obtainable under the conditions prevailing at the time and place. These postulates, therefore, underlie our national banking laws. The first postulate will not be questioned since no people in modern times have ever risen to civilization or maintained their civilization without banks; and least of all, cannot be questioned in the country where, besides 2,858 national banks, now in operation, we have over 5,000 state banks, saving banks and private banks and bankers, whose operations extend into the minutest ramifications of the employment and resources of our 60,000,000 population."

"The second postulate involves the question whether the present National bank system should be preserved, and if so, whether it is good enough as it is, or whether it can be improved. The national currency act of the 12th of February, 1863, was controlled as to its purposes by the paramount necessity of inducing the banks and other capitalists to become purchasers of government bonds under conditions that would give a basis of solid value to the currency then being paid out in immense volume under the pressure of military exigencies, hence the consolidation of those banks into a National banking system adapted to commercial and industrial needs appears only as a subordinate incident in the general scheme."

"As early, however, as the year 1864, it was perceived that the general welfare of the people would be promoted by giving greater cohesiveness and method to the system, regarded more especially in its banking than in its currency features, and from that time to this, the effort of legislation has been to subordinate the issuing of currency to the more important functions performed by the banks as institutions of discount and deposit. The effect of this legislation and its wisdom are exemplified in the present high credit and the consequent wide commercial usefulness of National banks."

"If the system could be preserved purely as one of deposit and discount, there would probably arise an almost universal sentiment in favor of bestowing upon its preservation immediate and careful attention, but it is doubtful whether the banks would find sufficient inducement to remain in the system without enjoying some privileges as to the issue of currency, and it has been questioned whether there is power under the constitution for the charter of National banks, except as instrumentalities for money circulation."

"It follows, therefore, that any legislation directed to the improvement and permanent establishment of the national banking system must include some provision for the maintenance of a national bank circulation, while on the other hand it appears that whatever opposition exists to the national banks attaches to them mainly as banks of issue and under our system of government nothing can be regarded as permanently established until it has obtained the support of a well settled public opinion. Hence, it is evident that the problem now to be solved is how to remodel the currency features of the national bank system so as to obtain popular approval of them."

"Objections to the present National bank currency appear to be comprised within three classes, namely: First, a general objection to paper money in any form. Second, an objection to National bank notes, based upon the assumption that they take the place of an equal amount of paper money that might be issued directly upon credit of the government. Third, the objection that a currency determined in value by a definite percentage upon deposited securities of high value can never possess the flexibility and elasticity of value, which are the chief commercial advantages of a bank currency in any form."

"Against these objections it is answered: First--That the question as to having paper money at all is not at present a practical one, but it is evident that our people will have paper money in one form or another, and that of all forms of paper money of which we have had any experience, the present National bank currency is the least objectionable, even to those who think that all such money should be avoided."

"Second--That while a bank currency based on government bonds and redeemable in greenbacks, may be considered as a kind of government money, on which the banks are getting the profit, yet without this privilege or some other equivalent to it, the National bank system could never have been

established, nor can it now be maintained, and that this is the cheapest price at which the people, or the government, could have got any banking system so good in all respects and so valuable as this has proved to be."

"Another argument is that the government must pay interest upon its bonds whether these are held by the banks or not, hence the profit to the banks on these bonds has been obtained without charge on the treasury, while on the other hand if the banks had not been offered sufficient inducement to invest in these bonds many more of them would have gone abroad at low prices, and the country as a whole would now be so much the worse off."

"Third--That the want of flexibility in the currency and of elasticity of volume, are consequences arising from the scarcity of bonds and to the high prices to which they have risen, and that this could not be foreseen nor provided against in the original act, but may be remedied by proper legislation."

"These questions and the answers to them are stated without comment. They seem worthy of consideration. Some suggestions have been made to me as to the new legislation on this subject, which, together with such conclusions as I have been able to reach, are subject to whatever disposition congress may be pleased to order."

Genocide Finally Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.--The fate of the Indians captured in the Miles campaign is practically settled. It was not decided when they were first sent east whether any of them would be tried for their crimes or not. The president has examined the case very carefully and has come to the conclusion that life confinement for all of these Indians in Florida where they can do no harm will be the most thorough punishment which can be visited upon them."

If the criminals among them were to be singled out no military commission would have any authority to try them. They would have to be turned over to the civil authorities in the place where the crimes were committed. It would be a travesty on justice to have these Indians tried in Arizona or New Mexico. As a matter of fact the 500 Indians transferred to Florida have been sentenced to a lingering death."

Society Circles Shook Up.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.--A sensation was created in fashionable society circles by the announcement that the widow of ex-Minister Hunt had joined the Catholic church. She has been under instructions for several months, and has just been admitted. She is the widow of our former minister to St. Petersburg, who was secretary of the navy in Garfield's cabinet."

CO-OPERATIVE PACKING COMPANY

Outside Influence and Opposition Make the Work of Organization Difficult.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.--The gentlemen who are trying to organize the Knights of Labor Co-operative Packing company appear to have a hard time of it from outside influence and opposition. The leading men in the yards favor the scheme and have offered to pay for their share at once, but so far no money has been paid into the commission for incorporation. The feeling comes from an antagonistic Socialist element who are no in the trade themselves and who think it will have a bad effect on universal co-operation, even though less than 500 wage workers can hold the stock."

At a meeting of English speaking Socialists yesterday, Morgan, one of the principal opponents of the co-operative scheme, read a paper on the subject. He held that the scheme should be opposed, as it would benefit, if successful, but a few men--the stockholders. In due time they would acquire some wealth, and thus adopt monopolistic tendencies. The scheme was simply a co-operation of individuals in a corporation to gain money. When these men became wealthy, or got any money, they would lose their interest in the wage workers, and thus be a bar to universal co-operation or Socialism of the state. Again, the scheme was not feasible, as the wealthy packers would crush them out by selling at lower figures than they could possibly afford, and with the selfish nature of man the public wage workers included, would buy where it could get the cheapest. The chairman called for debate on the question. Only one man spoke for it."

A Suit Against a Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.--A suit has been filed in the state court here to declare forfeited the franchise of the Indianapolis, E. River & Northwestern railroad company. The corporation was organized over a year ago to build a road connecting Indianapolis with the coal fields of southwestern Indiana. Abner R. Hyde in his complaint says he is the assignee of claims against the company amounting to over \$4,000, which were approved by the directors in May, 1885. He alleges that the company has no assets except the \$50,000 subscriptions of its incorporators to a \$2,000,000 capital. He asks for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the subscriptions to stock, the only property the company has, and realize on them sufficient to pay his demand."

Trying to Get in the Western League.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 30.--Kansas City, after failing to get into the National Baseball league, is now seeking admission into the Western league. Mr. E. E. Murphy, secretary of the Western league, has notified the management of the Western league in this city that Kansas City has applied for admission, and asked that St. Joseph vote favorably on her application, which was done. It is also understood that Pueblo, Col., has applied for membership in the Western league. In the event that the two cities mentioned are admitted, which will most likely be the case, the Western league circuit will afford a much better quality of base ball sport than heretofore."

Wreck on the Lake.

MANISTE, Mich., Nov. 30.--The towline of the schooner J. J. Dewey parted and pulled the wheel of the tug Alfred P. Wright, while being towed from Pierport here this morning. The tug was gone ashore three miles north of here, and is lying in a bad position, with heavy breakers washing over her. Henry Danforth, fireman, swam ashore. The balance of the crew were taken off by the life-saving crew. Nothing has been heard of the Dewey since. A strong north wind has been blowing since daylight."

NEWS FROM THE CABLE.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE DILLON ARREST.

No One Believes the Government Will Resort to Military Force to Put Down the Anti-Rent Agitation--The Bulgarian Crisis--Other Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 30.--The London papers treat the Dillon summons variously according to their politics. The Times says there is undoubtedly a grave doubt as to the efficacy of the government's course and is much more moderate in discussing the topic than some Conservative journals. The News, Liberal, plainly condemn the Nationalist plan of the campaign, but doubts the advisability of prosecuting Dillon.

The Economist, a paper which wields great influence among business men and is a staunch supporter of Lord Hartington's policy, accepts the action of the government as inevitable, though regrettable, and condemns the strike against rent as insurrection in a passive form, which, if permitted to obtain a local foothold, will spread till it becomes general and results in the annihilation of the landlords' property."

No paper expresses belief in the rumor that the government will resort to military force to put down the anti-rent agitation. The government could not take such a step without calling parliament together, though, of course, it could meet a sudden emergency with instant repression and take the risk of obtaining indemnity from parliament. There is, however, no evidence thus far that such a plan is contemplated. The cabinet all along has been divided on the Irish rent question. Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Henry Matthews and Michael Hicks-Beach have hoped to avert a collision by using official pressure to bring about amicable arrangements between landlords and tenants."

Lord Lansdowne, Lord Ashbourne, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Smith have predicted the failure of this policy. Lord Salisbury at first leaned to Lord Randolph Churchill's view, but of late he has favored more resolute action. Nearly every Nationalist member of parliament will take the stump the coming week, and if the government intends following up the course it has begun with Dillon, its officials will have plenty of work in issuing and serving summonses in all parts of Ireland."

Concerning the Bulgarian crisis the most important news of the week is the announcement from Berlin that a diplomatic understanding has been arrived at between England and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy for a settlement of the question on the basis of the Berlin treaty. Although there is no written treaty of alliance between these powers on the subject, their united action could not fail to act as a check on Russian action. The Bulgarian diplomatic delegation, consisting of Staitoff, Grekoff and Valcheff, starts early next week to visit Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Rome and Constantinople, and will make a statement to the various governments, fully explaining the situation in Bulgaria, and will request them to choose a candidate for the Bulgarian throne."

Gen. Kaulbars has left Constantinople for St. Petersburg with the order of Medjideh conferred by the sultan during his brief visit to the port. It seems that the German consuls as well as the French have been instructed to protect persons claiming Russian protection in Bulgaria since the departure of the Russian consuls."

Sir George Trevellyn having telegraphed from Rome declining the candidature for Brighton it was offered to Henry Willett. He refused, alleging ill-health and that his business as a brewer rendered him objectionable to certain of the constituency. The Liberal committee instructed Willett to press Trevellyn to accept but his declination is generally regarded as final. This put an end to the hopes for union here of the two wings of the Liberal party. Had Trevellyn accepted the Radicals would have repudiated him unless he agreed to follow Gladstone and the Irish party."

The Radicals will hold a meeting on Monday night which will be addressed by Le bouchere and T. P. O'Connor. The Conservatives are actively canvassing Brighton and expect to return their candidate."

Monument to the Manchester Martyrs.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.--A monument to the memory of the Manchester martyrs was unveiled at Ennis Sunday. Two thousand persons were present at the ceremony, including many from Limerick, Galway and other towns, besides the Ennis guardians and officials. The procession was accompanied by a band drawn by four horses and attended by mutes. Six bands of music, with muffled instruments, played alternately "The Dead March," the "Adeste Fideles," and other funeral airs. John O'Leary delivered a most funeral oration previous to the unveiling of the monument. Messrs. Stephen J. Meany and Maj. Cline, of New York, also spoke."

A Successful Mail Robbery.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.--The police are tracking five travelers from Dover who are suspected of having robbed the English mail Saturday. The robbery was cleverly executed, and the substitution by the thieves of a new lock for the broken one threw the officers off the scent until they had made good their escape from the line of the mail route."

The postoffice department announces that no English letters were stolen by the robbers who rifled the English mail in Belgium, and states that there were only 143 registered letters on the closed mail from America destined to Russia via London."

Our Foreign Mails.

LONDON, Nov. 30.--The Daily News in an article on the new mail carrying scheme admits that if foreign steamers can carry the mails quicker and cheaper than British vessels, they should have the preference, but says the mails can be carried so much quicker by the Cunard steamers than by the North German Lloyd; that the Cunard company is prepared to take letters on its own account, which they will engage to deliver in America before the German steamers sight that shore. It is also economy, the News says, to sacrifice quickness and punctuality for the sake of saving a few pounds."

New Rebellion in Bulgaria. BUCHAREST, Nov. 30.--A meeting of the

fugitive Bulgarians who sympathized with M. Zankoff, the Russophile member of the late Bulgarian cabinet, and to whose intrigue the overthrow of Prince Alexander was largely attributable, held a meeting here in the presence of the Russian consul to Rustich, and decided to ferment a new rebellion in Bulgaria at an early day."

Rioters in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 30.--A Radical meeting held here was interrupted by Anarchists, who rushed upon the platform and drove the speakers away. A free fight ensued, during which several persons were injured. Twelve of the rioters were arrested."

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The Dead Body of an Actress Found in the Woods Near Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 30.--A woman and her farm hand while looking for a cow in the woods, four miles from here, yesterday morning, found the body of a richly dressed woman lying between two logs. The coroner found a bottle which contained a few drops of chloroform, on which was the label of a druggist at Coldwater, Mich. The remains were recognized as those of Mrs. Ernestine Douglass, an actress, who had been a favorite in several cities. In playing a part where she had to leap from a burning building, she injured her spine. Her husband is a scene painter. She disappeared from here two weeks ago and no trace of her was found until her dead body was found."

A farmer on Friday saw a strange man and woman in the woods where the body was found. A spouse saw some distance from the corpse. The woman's husband has been absent from here several days. He notified the police of his wife's disappearance, and at the time said he suspected foul play, but refused to explain. A secret investigation is in progress. The couple came here from Chicago about a month ago, and it is said Mrs. Douglass enjoyed some celebrity in one or two of the theaters in New York two years ago. She was a woman of great beauty and expensive jewels were found on the body. Mr. Douglass said to the police at the time of her disappearance, that she left a note saying that she was going away, and that he would never see her again; that she was the victim of an unsurmountable fatality and must obey the inevitable."

MORRISON INTERVIEWED.

Not Worrying Over His Defeat and Will Not Contest Baker's Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.--Congressman W. R. Morrison stopped at the Palmer house on his way to Washington, to be present at the opening of congress. He seemed as cheerful as if John Baker had not defeated him for congress a few weeks ago. The congressman's coming was not announced, and very few Democratic leaders knew of his presence in the city. Those who did hear of it, called during the day to pay their respects and express sorrow over his defeat. "John Jarrett was the man who did it," said the congressman. "I will not deny that I knew they were trying to make a deal, but it was not concluded until a few days before the election."

"There has been considerable talk about your contesting Baker's election. Is there any truth in that?"

"If I don't get into congress until I contest somebody's seat I shall never get there."

"How about the story that Jarrett will be prosecuted in the courts?"

"I am neither a judge nor a jury, nor do I have anything to do with the courts. I cannot say anything about that matter."

HOMICIDE AND ARSON.

A Pennsylvania Town Excited Over the Arrest of a Well-Known Doctor.

READING, Pa., Nov. 30.--Reading was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday by the arrest of Frank Kerner, a well-known doctor, on the charge of homicide and arson. Late Saturday afternoon a fire started in the upper room of his house, and before it was extinguished his wife was burned to death. At the coroner's inquest it was shown that Kerner was in excellent health, and that a neighbor who called at the house a few moments before the fire saw Mrs. Kerner lying on two chairs, apparently unconscious, with her husband bending over her, and he refused admittance to the visitor. A few minutes later Kerner was seen rushing down the street, saying he was going for a doctor for his wife."

The jury decided that Mrs. Kerner had died from suffocation, and that her husband had set fire to the building to cause her death, and ordered Kerner's arrest. Kerner had the property insured for its full value, and burned it down to realize the insurance."

The Poe Horror.

WILLIAMSBURG, Ky., Nov. 30.--There is a great deal of argument, pro and con on the Poe mystery. Some claim murder, others accidental burning. Mr. A. J. Cole, a merchant of Barbourville, states that when the little boy threatened to expose his inhuman parents, the father took him out to a lonely spot to kill him, but a man heard the child's cry for help and went to his rescue. Worn and his wife are under arrest, and Poe, the father and husband, is said to have gone mad."

Fire in a Cargo of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.--Fire was discovered last night in the third compartment of the steamship Beresford, loading with cotton for Bremen. There are about 3,000 bales of cotton on board the steamer, but that in the other compartments was not damaged. The extent of the damage will not be known until the cargo is removed. The vessel has sustained little or no damage."

Prospective Street Car Strike.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.--There is a prospect of a strike of street car men in this city, the trouble growing out of the discharge of a number of employees of the City Railway company for favoring the new city ordinance relative to licensing conductors and drivers. The company opposes the ordinance, and will carry the test case made up for that purpose to the state supreme court."

A Drummer Acquitted of Murder.

WACO, Tex., Nov. 30.--The jury in the case of J. A. Graham, the St. Louis drummer, for killing Will Lamb, a Chicago commercial traveler, after remaining out a short time, returned a verdict of acquittal. The argument of the defense was that he acted in self-defense."